

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848.

## ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL WAR THREATENED.

At the sitting of the Senate on Saturday last a resolution was submitted by Mr. CLARKE, and adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether any orders had been given to our naval forces to proceed to Yucatan, for the protection of the inhabitants; and, if so, to communicate such orders and correspondence thereon to the Senate.

In pursuance of this call a Message was on Monday last sent to the Senate by the President of the United States, communicating copies of certain despatches from the Navy Department to our Naval Officers, of which we publish copies in another page of this paper. The following extract, however, from one letter addressed to Commodore Perry since the Senate has had the Yucatan question under debate, will show what designs are not only meditated, but are even about being carried into execution, with the obvious intent, without the consent of Congress, to involve this country in a fresh war, on the ground of a supposed continental duty or necessity on the part of the Executive:

"While the United States are engaged in a war with Mexico, the actual presence, without our consent, of the armed force of a neutral Power within the territory of our enemy, co-operating with any portion of the Mexican people in military operations, [even assisting the Yucatanese to resist the Indians, we suppose,] cannot be permitted. Such a state of things, it is hoped, will not occur. If you should have reason to believe that it will, you will communicate it without further delay, that THE PRESIDENT may take such measures as HIS constitutional duty will require at his hands."

We invite the reader to observe the date and scan the contents of this letter, which was issued from the Navy Department near the close of last week, and to note the renewed claim to Prerogative power which is made by the Executive, in the teeth of the Constitution and in the face of Congress. The consequences that might result from carrying into execution this new Executive order are set forth as follows in the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, a paper which generally supports the present Administration:

"The above order is the most important that has ever been given from this Government on any occasion. It is manifestly intended to carry out Mr. Polk's views and policy, as declared by him in his various messages, in regard to the interference of European Powers in the affairs of this continent. IT WILL INVOLVE US IN A WAR WITH ENGLAND, SPAIN, AND FRANCE, IF ANY THING CAN DO IT. I begin to believe now that Mr. Polk is going for re-election, and is carving out work for his second term, which is evidently to be signalized by several glorious wars!"

What has "the Union" got to say to this?

## THE CITY CHARTER.

We congratulate the citizens of Washington on the final passage through both Houses (having passed the Senate yesterday) of the bill supplementary to and amendatory of the Charter of this City, and on the moral certainty of its receiving the approval of the President and becoming a law. This is an important measure for our city, as, besides extending the right of suffrage to all resident citizens, and ensuring a large and much-needed addition to the fund for Free Education, it confers very valuable additional powers and privileges on the Corporation of the City; and the promptitude and unanimity with which it has received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress evinces the kind disposition of those bodies, as now constituted, towards the interests of a community of which they are the sole guardians and legislators.

It will be recollected that the Charter, which has thus been established, was submitted to the vote of our citizens on the 23d of February last, and received their approval by the very large majority of 1,580 yeas to 324 nays.

## THE LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Very general satisfaction is expressed on all hands at the complexion of the late news from France, favorable as it is to the hope of the establishment in France of a regular Constitutional Government, composed, as our own is, of the checks and balances necessary to secure its regular action. The only exception, indeed, that we have noticed, is in the case of the Paris Correspondence of the New York Tribune, the writer of which, who is a Fourierist, and seems disposed to incline to the Communist doctrines and plans, expresses himself despondingly as follows:

"PARIS, APRIL 27, 1848.

"The elections, through which the Constitutional Assembly of the French Republic is to be created, have passed over with the greatest quiet and order; in fact, with almost too much quiet and phlegm. The complete result has not yet been ascertained, but there is no doubt that the moderate party—the *bourgeoisie*—have conquered, that the Socialists under Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc are defeated for the present, and that Lamartine, Armand Marrast, and the others connected with the National, will endeavor to give a political character to a revolution commenced on social grounds. In other words, with the exception of some changes in the fashion of clothing, and a few appointments and revisions, everything is to remain in republican France as it was under the July monarchy, only without the King."

"Do you believe that such a thing is possible? that the hundreds of thousands of laborers who were promised an age of gold at the barricades will patiently suffer themselves to be so handled?"

"I believe not; but rather that the reign of Lamartine and Armand Marrast will not last six months; that the people will weary of their fine phrases and high-sounding words, and will show them the door; that Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc will then come into power to be again dethroned, after a time, by the ultras and exaltados. I have for a long time past no faith in any ordered and permanent condition of things in France, and was only in the heroic remedy by which all these opposing heads could be brought under one and the same helmet. War, however, appears almost impossible, while we daily hear in all official despatches and newspaper articles so much of the 'Universal Alliance of Nations,' 'fraternity of the people.' And yet, nevertheless, a war is at our doors—a dangerous, a terrible European war."

We learn from Gen. CUNNING that there is little doubt of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Mexican Congress. If a quorum does not soon convene at Queretaro, the Government will have the treaty passed through the forms, without a quorum—that is, if the American Commissioners will accept of it in that way.—N. O. Crescent.

Four large warehouses, situated on the Atlantic dock, at Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last Monday night, with their contents, involving a total loss of \$125,000.

## THE BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

There are few of our readers, probably, who are not well aware of next Monday being the day fixed upon for holding the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. The arrivals in this city of Delegates to attend it bring the fact more directly to notice here. We shall not be present in person at the Convention, but we shall be lookers-on, by deputy, upon its proceedings, and shall not fail to keep our readers advised of them. The following bird's-eye view of the prospect which is presented by the gathering of the clans, is from a highly respectable Democratic source:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING POST.

WASHINGTON, MAY 14, 1848.

Washington is at present little more than a vestibule of the political booth about to be set up for a day or two at Baltimore. As this state of affairs only occurs once in four years, and lasts but a few days, it need not be deeply regretted. The Democratic Convention assembles to-morrow week; there remain, therefore, but seven working days. The friends of the competing candidates are improving the time. I am glad they have so little of it before them, for really the multiplication of aspirants is going forward with such alarming rapidity that serious injury is threatened to other branches of industry in the country.

Besides General Cass, the "old stand-by" of the Democracy, as some irreverently style him, Judge WOODBURY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WALKER, and a hundred other tried and veteran names, the following entries for the purse and honors of the course have been more lately made: General HENRY, Gen. WORTH, Gen. QUINCY, and all the other general officers of the army in Mexico not suspected of Whiggism; Col. DODGE, of Wisconsin, Senator ALLEN, Governor SWEENEY, Mr. Senator STURGEON, Colonel DUNHAM, Hon. JOHN PATTY, of Indiana, and in fact a majority of the Senators and Representatives in Congress. Each one of all these characters is preferred to all others by somebody, but some of them are candid and moderate enough to admit that the chances of a nomination are not encouraging, owing to the strong probability that the two-thirds rule will be adopted. Having glanced at this feature of the times, I shall not be idle and foolish enough to speculate upon the probable election of the Convention.

## VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

The steamship *New Orleans* arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 3d. She brought over Generals PINOZ, TOWSON, and CUSIMBO, and a large number of officers belonging to the United States army.

At the latest advices from the Capital the prospects of the ratification of the Treaty and the establishment of Peace were brightening. The American Commissioners were about setting out for Queretaro, the temporary seat of the Mexican Government.

Major General SCOTT and Staff left the city of Mexico on the 22d, and reached Vera Cruz on the 29th. They immediately took passage on the ship *St. Petersburg*, and sailed for New York.

The Army Court of Inquiry is expected to re-assemble either at New Orleans or in this city, to conclude the business before it.

A writer in the last number of the *Democratic Review*, the leading and most authoritative organ of Locofocoism, and the most orthodox expounder of Progressive Democracy, takes ground in favor of the absorption of all Mexico, if the authorities of that country reject the treaty of peace now awaiting their decision. We have no doubt that if the Mexican Government rejects the treaty, a very strong effort will be made in this country to get up an excitement in favor of the policy proposed in the *Democratic Review*. We cannot think, however, that enough men can be found in the United States to carry any such policy into effect, and thus subject our Government to the certain perils and probable ruin which the consummation of that measure would bring upon it.

There are many men perfectly willing to annex Mexican territory who are utterly opposed to annexing Mexican citizens. The reason why there is so much acquiescence in the treaty is, that the war is thoroughly odious, and every body is anxious to get rid of it on almost any terms, and that the large amount of territory ceded by the treaty to the United States is not incumbered with much Mexican population. If the treaty had proposed to introduce several millions of Mexicans into our Confederacy, the opposition to it would probably have been strong enough to defeat it.

[Louisville Journal.]

At a late Locofoco meeting, held in Shelby county, Ohio, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That, upon the Bank and Tariff questions, it is enough to say we are Democrats, out and out, and our principles and position will be understood."

Their "principles and position" may be understood in Ohio; but a resolution of this kind, adopted by a Locofoco meeting in Pennsylvania, would not throw much light upon the public mind as to the "principles and position" of those who adopted it. In 1844 they declared themselves to be the uncompromising friends of the Whig Tariff of 1842, and claimed the credit of its passage for Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. STURGEON. Now, they almost at every one of their meetings adopt resolutions in favor of the British Tariff of 1846, and eulogize GEORGE M. DALLAS for having voted for its passage. [Philadelphia News.]

THE AMERICAN ROUTE TO CANTON.—If our Congress acts upon Mr. KING's bill to establish a steamship communication with China, in connexion with the line to Columbia river, Canton will be brought within eleven thousand miles of the principal seaports of the United States, and, with a moderate estimate for time, the traveller from Canton to London will find it most advantageous to take the American rather than the British lines. The distance travelled in going round either of the capes is from eighteen to twenty thousand miles. The facilities for obtaining coal on the Pacific side, for the use of the steamships, are represented as even greater than on the Atlantic, there being an abundance of it in many places. This project is so feasible that there scarcely exists a doubt that it will be soon undertaken. What a value the trade of China would soon impart to our newly-acquired territories on the Pacific, and what an impulse would be given generally to American commerce!—*Philad. Ledger*.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has adjourned, after a session of the unprecedented length of one hundred and twenty-six days.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MAINE.—By which, instead of a majority over all, a simple plurality of votes was declared sufficient for the election of Governor, Senators, and Assemblymen—were voted upon by the people of the State lately, and the general opinion was that a majority had been given in favor of them. It appears now, however, that the majority against the amendment relative to the Governor is 320, against the one relative to Senators only 84, and for that relative to Assemblymen 647; so that hereafter the Assemblymen only will be chosen by a plurality of votes.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY met at St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans, on the morning of the 8th instant, and after a brief session with closed doors adjourned until the next day, when various witnesses in that city were to have been examined. The Court was then expected to adjourn to the city of Frederick, in Maryland.

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We publish to-day a Report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. HILLIARD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposing important changes in the Diplomatic intercourse of the United States.

Mr. HILLIARD has, in this Report, briefly reviewed the history of diplomacy, and recommends to Congress such a remodelling of our own system as will secure to the Ministers of the United States the advantages enjoyed by the representatives of other Powers under the modern European system, and enable them to hold a much more influential relation to the several Governments near which they are accredited. We have long been under persuasion that some such modification of the system was necessary to give increased efficiency to that branch of the public service. This is an appropriate season for introducing such changes as are desired: the present condition of Europe, the new forms of government which some of its States are adopting, the importance of diffusing just views of our own political system—all these considerations, while they encourage us to maintain a friendly intercourse with other Powers, make it clear that the Diplomatic service should be put on a footing which will enable this Government to confide the great trusts involved in our foreign relations to competent hands.

By elevating the grade of several of our missions, we should increase the usefulness of our Ministers. Their intercourse with the several Governments near which they reside would be more direct, and their influence in political circles would be greater. There has been no period in the history of the world when it was so important to have the great principle of Constitutional Liberty understood as at the present time. That great doctrine that Law is essential to Liberty, so fully comprehended by those who constructed our own political system, is a lesson which should be deeply impressed upon every people engaged in making changes in the structure of their Governments. Towards maintaining this doctrine, it is in our power to contribute, by a wise and conservative administration of the Government at home, and by employing abroad a body of enlightened and efficient Ministers. As this subject is about to come before Congress, we have thought it well to publish Mr. HILLIARD's report, which exhibits the views entertained of it by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. It embraces topics of great interest to us and to the civilized world, seeking as it does to give new efficiency to a system which is designed to preserve peace among nations.

## THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Members of the last Legislature, a Convention of Delegates of the Whig Party of the State of Georgia convened at Milledgeville on the 8th instant, and was organized by the appointment of Dr. WILLIAM TERRELL as its President.

The principal business transacted by the Convention was the appointment of Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and the choice of candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Georgia. These offices were filled as follows:

DELEGATES.		ELECTORS.	
For the State at large.			
George W. Crawford	William Terrell		
James A. Meriwether	Seaton Grantland		
For the Congressional Districts.			
1. Thomas Butler King	1. James L. Seward		
2. William Boynton	2. Wm. H. Crawford		
3. Eldridge G. Cabiness	3. Anderson W. Redlin		
4. E. Y. Hill	4. William Moseley		
5. William Y. Hansell	5. Warren Akin		
6. Richard D. Moore	6. Ashby Hall		
7. N. G. Foster	7. Y. P. King		
8. L. J. Gastrell	8. George Stapleton		

The subjoined resolutions were passed by the Convention:

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Chief Magistracy of this Union meets the hearty concurrence of a majority of this Convention; but, in the spirit of a just and liberal concession, we stand prepared to support HENRY CLAY, or any other Whig who may be the nominee of the Whig party, provided the views of the nominee accord with our own on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso and Southern rights.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY is entitled to the undiminished confidence of the Whigs of Georgia, both as to ability and integrity; that his great abilities, long experience, and brilliant services in the cause of his country entitle him to its gratitude and endear him to its countrymen.

## MICHIGAN WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Michigan Whig State Convention adjourned on the 11th instant. The attendance was unusually large, and the very best feeling prevailed throughout.

The Delegates appointed to represent Michigan in the Whig National Convention are as follows: JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS and ADDISON C. COMSTOCK, Delegates at large; and from the Congressional districts, SAMUEL BARSTOW, CHAS. P. BARCOCK, and E. W. PECK.

The Delegates were by a unanimous vote instructed to vote for Mr. CLAY in Convention. JACOB M. HOWARD, HEZEKIAH J. WELLS, HENRY B. LATIHOFF, HIRSH L. MILLER, and H. WALDRON were appointed Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

## DELAWARE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention of Delaware was held at Dover on Tuesday, and was largely attended. Messrs. JOHN WALES, N. H. SMITHERS, and JOHN R. MCLELL were elected delegates to the National Convention, and instructed to use all honorable means for securing the nomination of their distinguished fellow-citizen JOHN M. CLAYTON as a candidate for the Presidency.

## WISCONSIN ELECTION.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Tribune, dated at Detroit on the 11th instant, says:

"The Whigs have been most shockingly defeated in Wisconsin. As far as heard from, NELSON DEXTER, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, leads JOHN H. TWENTY about 4,000. The Legislature is largely Locofoco, in both branches. In the first Congressional district WILLIAM PITT LUTHER, Locofoco, is elected by a large majority; also, M. C. DARRIN, Locofoco, in the second district."

We have no doubt the whole State ticket of the same party is elected. It is as follows:

Governor—NELSON DEXTER, of Grant county. Lieut. Gov.—JOHN E. HOLMES, of Jefferson county. Sec. of State—THOMAS McHUGH, of Walworth county. Treasurer—JAMES C. FARRINGTON, of Dane county. Attorney General—JAMES S. BROWN, of Milwaukee co.

ALABAMA.—Notwithstanding the action of a majority of the Whig members of the Alabama Legislature at its late session, this State will no doubt be fully represented at the approaching Whig National Convention. Conventions have been called in all the districts for the appointment of Delegates and nomination of Electors. The Whig Convention of the fourth Congressional district have appointed four delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were passed pledging the Whigs of the district to the support of the nominee of the National Convention.

## NOW AND THEN.

How it was THEN we may learn by looking at the annexed list of the prices of cotton yarn, which was manufactured and sold by a firm of worthy Quaker Friends in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1802. They favored the public with yarn of single thread No. 50 at the moderate price of two dollars and forty-six cents per pound. This was the efficacy of the manufacture in this country, and the good manners around Providence were in the habit of buying it and weaving it into cloth at their own homes.

Now times have changed; the domestic loom has disappeared from the household; the spinning jenny has displaced the familiar wheel, and the power-loom, under the vigilant eye of blooming "factory girls," effects wonders which to our grandmothers would have appeared nothing less than the result of magic.

Cotton yarn of the quality of Almy & Brown's No. 50 is now worth about twelve to fifteen cents per pound. Persons more familiar with the subject may, at their leisure, make the comparison, and it is a matter sufficiently curious to invite it. But here follows the list:

PROVIDENCE, 1st eighth Month, 1802.  
Almy & Brown's list of wholesale prices of Cotton Yarn.

Single.		Two-threaded.		Three-threaded.	
Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.
5	75	63	91	8	94
53	76	7	92	83	96
63	77	73	94	9	97
64	78	8	96	93	98
7	80	83	98	10	101
73	81	9	100	11	105
8	82	93	102	12	109
83	84	10	105	13	114
9	85	11	110	14	119
93	86	12	115	15	124
10	88	13	120	16	129
11	91	14	125	17	134
12	94	15	130	18	139
13	96	16	135	19	144
14	102	17	140	20	149
15	106	18	145	21	154
16	110	19	150	22	159
17	114	20	155	23	164
18	118	21	160	24	169
19	122	22	165	25	174
20	126	23	170	26	179
21	130	24	175	27	184
22	134	25	180	28	189
23	138	26	185	29	194
24	142	27	190	30	199
25	146	28	195	35	224
30	166	29	200		
40	206	30	205		
50	246	35	230		

N.B. Eight cents per pound added to the price of whitened yarn.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—We observe that our Whig friends in the State of Georgia are already holding District Conventions for the nomination of candidates to be supported by them for Members of the next Congress. At a meeting of a Convention of Whig Delegates from the counties of the First Congressional District of that State, held on the 11th instant, THOMAS BUTLER KING, the present Representative, was nominated for re-election with but a single dissentient vote in the whole Convention.

Mr. KING, we need not say, well deserves this mark of confidence from his constituents.

We learn that WILLIAM R. SEABASTIAN has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. ASHLEY.

We learn from the Kaskaskia (Illinois) Republic that the Hon. ROBERT SMITH, one of the Representatives in Congress from that State, has expressed his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

MISS DIX, so well known for her persevering and successful efforts in behalf of suffering humanity, is now on a visit to this city.

## THE WHIG SPIRIT.

We are happy to believe that the Whig feeling in all this section of country is sound and firm, and that the Whigs are entirely and thoroughly united and resolved. They have their individual opinions as to who would be the most available candidate, and who will get the nomination of the Whig Convention; but, that nomination once made, they are prepared to yield these opinions, and join in a solid phalanx in its hearty support. They go for the Whig cause and the country. Whoever is selected as the standard-bearer of their party—and they know that no one but a good whig and an honest statesman will be selected—will find rallying around him the Whigs of the whole Potomac region and the adjacent counties. It is a period in our nation's history, and in the administration of our public affairs, which calls so imperatively upon the Whigs for concert, zeal, and firmness, that we shall look for renewed efforts on their part, and a determination to secure, if possible, a Whig triumph, which will maintain the future peace and prosperity of our country, and the permanent settlement on a solid basis of all our great interests.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The National Intelligencer and other papers of that stamp seem to think the Liverpool Mail good authority concerning the French revolution, its conduct, causes, and results.

[Philadelphia Sun.]

Other papers, of whatever "stamp," will speak for themselves. As for the National Intelligencer, the above assertion is simply destitute of truth.

[National Intelligencer.]

Judge JAS. M. MARSHALL, son of Col. THOS. MARSHALL, commander of the 3d Virginia regiment in the war of Independence, and eldest surviving brother of Chief Justice MARSHALL, died at his residence in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 29th ultimo, aged 85 years.

DEATH OF MR. BRAYTON.—One by one the bearers of the old Knickerbocker names among us go down to the grave. HENRY BRAYTON, Esq. departed on Wednesday, in the 66th year of his age, following, at no long interval, the aged father whose estate became in his hands a princely inheritance, and the wife who shared and adorned his opulence. His noble mansion on the Fifth avenue, New York, was among the earliest erected of the costly structures which adorn that "street of palaces."

DONATIONS TO IRELAND.—From the report of the Relief Committee of the city of New York it appears that the total cash donations for Ireland amounted to \$171,374 24, and the donations in breadstuffs, provisions and clothing, to \$70,650 55; total, \$242,024 79. The largest single gift was that of Messrs. Gorcoran & Riggs, the Washington bankers, \$5,000; a lady also gave \$1,000 by the hands of Wm. Wood, Esq.; James L. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, \$1,000.

THE HAWTHER CASE.—Our readers will remember the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held in the city of Mexico last October, in relation to certain hostilities which Gen. PILLOW was charged with taking into his possession. The finding of the Court was, "that Gen. Pillow had not incurred a desire to make a full and final restoration of the hostilities to their proper places as public property." The proceedings having been forwarded to the President, were reviewed and disapproved by him; on the opinion of the Court being based, the President thinks, on an erroneous impression of the facts. The evidence, says the President, does not show that Gen. Pillow was aware that the hostilities had not been restored by his Aids, to whom he had given orders to remount them, and, consequently, the whole opinion of the Court, based on such an assumption, was erroneous. The review of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the young officers who had removed the hostilities from their camp, under the belief that they were bringing home with them, to be exhibited to their friends, some of the trophies of the victory over the enemy in which they had participated.—*New Orleans Delta.*

## THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The following Address was delivered on the 26th of April by Mr. RUSIN, the Minister of the United States at Paris, in presenting to the Provisional Government, from that of the country which he represents, letters of recognition to the French Republic:

"To the President and Members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic:

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you a letter from the President of the United States, constituting me their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

"In presenting this letter, I am directed to express the sincere solicitude which the President feels for the welfare of France; and to make known to you his earnest desire to cultivate with zeal and cordiality the most friendly relations between the two republics, as conducive to the highest interests of both.

"I am also directed to say that he approves my course in recognizing the French Republic when its existence was announced to the world by the Provisional Government in February.

"This was three days after its birth. It is now in the third month of its existence. During this momentous interval, when all Europe has been agitated, and France exposed to the heaviest trials and difficulties, the Provisional Government has succeeded in preserving the paramount blessings of internal tranquillity and external peace. History will record this great consummation.

"I am doubly happy in offering my congratulations on this second occasion, as now I do so under the authority of my Government and country; and I pray to be allowed to add my fervent wishes that, when the republic shall have passed from your guiding hands to those of the National Assembly so soon to meet, that great body may crown its labors by the establishment of institutions securing to France the highest prosperity and the purest liberty."

M. LANARTIERE replied as follows:

"CITIZEN MINISTER: The Provisional Government has charged me to represent it at this moment, to receive from your hands the first act of official recognition of the French Republic. France was the first to recognize the independence of the American Republic, then young, weak, and still contested, but which, under the fruitful influence of the democratic principle, was destined in half a century to increase the proportions of nearly a whole continent. By the restrictive justice of Providence, it has belonged to the American Republic to be the first to recognize the new French Republic, and so to affix its signature to the certificate of birth of French democracy in Europe. That signature will bring good fortune to the Republic. Notwithstanding the agitations and embarrassments inseparable from such a crisis—from the downfall of the Government, and the creation of institutions of quite a different character—from so great a displacement of men and things—say to your fellow-citizens that every thing gives us the assurance that their good wishes for France will be accomplished, and that the Republic will issue strong and great from our feeble hands, to pass still stronger and greater into the hands of the whole nation. What gives us that confidence is, that the French people are henceforward ripe for their independence. What was fifty-five years back only the idea of the superior men of the nation has passed into the ideas and habits of the whole people, without exception. The Republic which they wish for is that which you have yourselves founded—a progressive Republic, but conservative of the ideas of property, manufactures, commerce, probity, liberty, and the moral and religious feeling of the citizens. It is a Republic of which the first cry was a cry of generosity, of fraternity—which shattered to pieces the arms of vengeance and political reaction—which proclaimed peace—and which, in place of inscribing on its banner the fatal words of expropriation and proscription, has inscribed there the abolition of the pain of death and the fraternity of nations. These principles, adopted, as we hope they will be, by the National Assembly, strengthened by an invincible public force, of which each citizen has constituted himself, as you have seen, the citizen soldier, concentrated in a strong representative unit of government, will make the French Republic the glorious sister of the American Republic; and it may be said of the French people and of the American people—that a man dear to our two countries applied to them—that they are the Republic of the two worlds. As to the sentiments which the French people return with sensibility and gratitude to the citizens and to the Government of